REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (January–December 1991)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 31 (A/47/31)

UNITED NATIONS

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS UNIVERSITY (January–December 1991)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OFFICIAL RECORDS: FORTY-SEVENTH SESSION

SUPPLEMENT No. 31 (A/47/31)

UNITED NATIONS

New York, 1992

NOTE

Symbols of United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document.

ISSN 0251-9186

[Original: English]

[7 February 1992]

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 4	1
II.	OVERVIEW	5 - 23	2
III.	COUNCIL ACTIVITIES	24 - 40	5
IV.	PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES: RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DISSEMINATION	41 - 156	10
	A. Universal human values and global responsibilities	44 - 55	10
	B. The world economy and development	56 - 65	12
	C. Global life-support systems	66 - 94	14
	D. Advances in science and technology	95 - 120	19
	E. Population dynamics and human welfare	121 - 137	23
	F. Programme development	138 - 142	26
	G. The UNU global seminar	143	27
	H. Training activities	144 - 146	27
	I. Dissemination	147 - 156	28
V.	INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS	157 - 175	31
VI.	FINANCE AND FUND-RAISING	176 - 182	35
VII.	PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS BUILDING IN TOKYO	183 - 184	37

Annexes

I.	United Nations University Council members	38
II.	List of publications of the United Nations University (January-December 1991)	41

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The University continues to fulfil the mandate of its Charter to "be an international community of scholars, engaged in research, postgraduate training and dissemination of knowledge in furtherance of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations". It has accomplished this by attracting scholars into its academic programmes and developing a structure focused on a network of research and training centres and programmes, and by collaborating with institutions in different parts of the world.

2. In order to ensure the coherence and unity of its academic programme, the University has established monitoring mechanisms which also facilitate orderly expansion. The most important among these are the Medium-Term Perspectives (1982 to 1987 and 1990 to 1995) - which provide guidelines for programme planning, implementation and evaluation, and institutional development.

3. The 1991 annual report demonstrates for the first time the effect that these mechanisms have on the University's overall development. The report describes the year's work within the framework of the University's programme as a whole and demonstrates how each activity, whether it is carried out in a discrete programme area or within the programme of a research and training centre and programme, is integral to one of the University's five specific programme areas. It also shows how research, training and dissemination are effectively linked in order to fulfil the University's special mandate in this regard. The report, therefore, describes how a variety of initiatives, methods and approaches have been deployed to carry out the University's work in an imaginative, coherent and coordinated way.

4. An important way of ascertaining whether the University's work is relevant and of high quality is to evaluate the responses from the world academic community, from Governments, the United Nations system, the media, and the scholars who make up the University's community. The report describes activities that have elicited comments. It provides ample evidence that the University's overall strategy is working and the results obtained are making a significant contribution to solving "pressing global problems".

II. OVERVIEW

5. The year 1991 saw a continued expansion of the overall University programme within the framework of its second medium-term perspective (MTP II), spanning the years 1990 to 1995. A number of projects moved from planning to implementation, while ongoing activities continued. Some activities achieved international recognition, while the results of others made important contributions to resolving certain global problems.

6. Some studies and programmes are designed to contribute directly to the United Nations system, to help define objectives and effects, and promote "early warnings" on significant global issues which must be rapidly addressed as the world becomes increasingly interdependent and ecological problems increase in momentum world wide. One such activity is a comprehensive study on "Multilateralism and the United Nations System", which is part of the University's contribution to the observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the United Nations.

7. The Japan Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Forum, designed to encourage dialogue between scholars and officials in Japan and the ASEAN countries, is an example of the University's increased collaboration with other United Nations organizations. The second Forum, held this year, was organized in cooperation with the ILO (International Labour Organisation), covering international labour migration in East Asia. Consultations have also been held with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) concerning cooperation for the World Decade for Cultural Development, particularly with the programme on Culture and Development of the United Nations University (UNU).

8. Several activities were initiated during the year that will be significant contributions to the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Mountain Ecology and Sustainable Development, for one, will take the lead in formulating the mountain agenda for UNCED, with substantial support from the Swiss Development Cooperation. The programme on the Human Dimensions of Global Change is also furnishing an input to UNCED, in particular, through reports and recommendations stemming from the Conference on "International Governance and Global Environment Change". The programme on Sustainable Development in the Humid Tropics will also contribute to UNCED. The work of the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER) on "Toward a Global Environmental Compact" was quoted extensively and adopted by the preparatory Committee for UNCED at its third session at Geneva in August.

9. The widening recognition by the United Nations system of the value of the University's work was evidenced recently at the 1991 meeting of the Economic and Social Council during its discussions of the annual report of the Council for 1990. Among the comments of the delegates of the Council were: "UNU is emerging as a distinct research organ of the United Nations whose role is one of significant importance in the context of the new challenges confronting us", "UNU is more and more becoming a central organ of knowledge and is contributing toward closing the scientific and technological gap between North and South", and, "the research and studies carried out by the UNU will have a vital bearing on the future of the United Nations and the world".

10. A number of major international academic meetings were held during the year on some of the more urgent problems facing humankind, with some receiving wide coverage in the press. Overall, approximately 55 academic meetings - conferences, forums, seminars, symposia, and workshops - were held during the year.

11. Another high-profile event for the University this year was the awarding of The World Food Prize to Dr. Nevin Scrimshaw, Director of the UNU Programme on Food and Nutrition for Human and Social Development, for his outstanding contribution in the area of nutrition. This was reported world wide, including in The Washington Post, USA Today, The Financial Times and on ABC News. He was also awarded the Alan Shawn Feinstein Award of the World Hunger Program of Brown University (United States of America), for research and education.

12. A meeting was organized in Rome in November to present and disseminate the results of the Project on Household, Gender and Age (HGA). Launched in 1983, HGA analysed the changing relationships of the members of the household within the household unit and vis-à-vis the rest of the society. The comparative results were published as Women, Households and Change. This will be followed by monographs on individual country studies.

13. An urgently needed, comprehensive and coherent institutional strategy document was completed. It is intended to help guide the University through the rapid increase in new research and training centres and programmes (RTC/Ps). The first meeting of the Conference of Directors of RTC/Ps in April discussed the draft document. It was also reviewed by the Council in June.

14. The year was also marked by the establishment of the University's newest research and training centre, the United Nations University International Institute for Software Technology (UNUIIST), in Macau.

15. The implementation of the programme for natural resources in Africa, which is designed to lead to the full realization of the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA), continued in 1991.

16. The feasibility study on the proposed research and training centre on governance, State and society in Barcelona, Spain, was completed at a meeting held at Caracas, Venezuela, in May.

17. Research of UNU/WIDER has had profound impacts on policy-making, both at the domestic and global levels, having been discussed by policy makers at a number of national and international forums. The WIDER Study Group Report on the Recycling of the Japanese Surplus has been broadly recognized for its contribution to the evolution of debt reduction strategies. UNU/WIDER findings on Stabilization and Adjustment Policies have led to a review by the international financial institutions.

18. At the meeting of senior United Nations officials, attended by the Rector, in January 1991, discussions were held on the importance of a United Nations role in areas of energy, emergency response, science and technology, and the linkage between research and analytical capacity and operational activities, along with the reform of the United Nations. A specific proposal was discussed to organize, with UNU collaboration, a high-level group on

energy to address fundamental issues for global research and formulate an agenda for action for the next century.

19. Also in January, the Rector addressed the Latin American and the Caribbean Group of the United Nations for the first time on the nature and work of the University. The meeting was attended by most of the 35 members of the Group.

20. A high-level meeting between UNU and UNESCO officials was held in February in Paris to identify possible areas of cooperation during the biennium 1992-1993, discuss medium-term programmes of both organizations, and to review the follow-up of current joint activities. The discussions included, among others, the following: (a) future science and technology policies workshops; (b) UNU/BIOLAC cooperation with UNESCO/United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)/United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) regional programmes; and (c) environmental programmes, such as the UNESCO-MAB continued cooperation and support for the UNU's programme on mountain ecology and sustainable development, planned assistance to UNU/INRA for tropical taxonomy training, the possible joint sponsorship of various conferences, including the series of meetings on Frontiers of Science, and other possible joint activities with UNU/INTECH and UNU/WIDER and in the future with UNUIIST.

21. After 16 years at its provisional headquarters, the University is nearing completion of the arrangements for its permanent headquarters which is being constructed by the Government of Japan. The building is to be officially inaugurated in the autumn of 1992.

22. The Rector, Professor Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, was appointed to a second five-year term beginning in September 1992.

23. As at 31 December 1991, the University had received in actual payments US$ 213.44 million to the Endowment Fund and by way of operating contributions. During 1991, 16 Governments and two other benefactors pledged and/or contributed a total of US$ 12.8 million to the University.

III. COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

24. The main concerns of the Governing Council in 1991 related to developing a strategy to ensure a coherent institutional and programmatic development, orderly expansion of dissemination activities, particularly the University Press, a new visual identity and the financial situation, which was affected by the anticipated future costs for the new headquarters building.

25. The Council met twice during the year: the thirty-seventh session was held at Macau from 24 to 28 June 1991 and the thirty-eighth session was held at the United Nations University headquarters in Tokyo from 9 to 13 December 1991 (see annex I to the present report for the list of members of the Council).

26. At its thirty-seventh session, the deliberations of the Council focused mainly on the University's strategy for institutional development for the 1990s and beyond, and, in this context, some of the new institutional efforts under way, including implementation of the activities of the Institute of Advanced Studies in Japan, the proposed Institute for Culture Development in Fukuoka, and the proposed International Programme for Veterinary Diagnostic Technology, as well as the UNU/WIDER review and evaluation report, and the first work programme for UNU/INTECH. The Council also considered the Business Plan for the United Nations University Press, the proposed visual identity scheme for UNU and the UNU logo.

27. The Council discussed the paper on the "Institutional Development Strategy of the University" and found it to be a comprehensive, excellent and thorough document. Recognizing that the paper would serve as a guideline for the evolving strategy for the University's institutional development, the Council said that it should be revised, taking into consideration the issues raised in its discussion and updated periodically in the light of actual institutional developments.

28. The Council considered the UNU/WIDER Review and Evaluation Team report, together with the recommendations related to it by the UNU/WIDER Board and the Rector's commentary. In commenting on the report, it acknowledged the significant research achievement of UNU/WIDER, the involvement of outstanding scholars representing the main schools of thought, and the relevance of its research themes to the present and future global trends and problems and to the United Nations International Development Strategy for the 1990s and complimented the Director of the Institute on these achievements and on his impressive fund-raising record. The Council's comments also included agreement with the report's recommendation that the complement of resident researchers at UNU/WIDER should be augmented and that this effort should be linked organically to a carefully selected network of participating institutions, particularly in developing countries. The Council also encouraged further improvements to the managerial capacity and performance to facilitate the next expanded phase of its activities, including the further development of its training and dissemination efforts. The Council also recognized the need for additional support for UNU/WIDER in order to realize its full potential.

29. The Council considered the report on UNU/INTECH activities for the year and was pleased with the initial progress made at UNU/INTECH and with its approach to establish institutional linkages in developing countries from the outset. It also approved the first work programme of the Institute.

30. The comprehensive Business Plan of the United Nations University Press, presenting its purpose and goals, policy and operational and financial strategy, and a request for staff expansion to cover planned activities aimed at helping to improve sales capacity in order to increase sales income, were considered by the Council. The Council praised the work of the Press, but also requested additional details on the cost of publishing in relation to the proposed expansion of the Press to be presented at its thirty-eighth session in order to consider the staff expansion request.

31. A plan to implement the new visual identity of the University was also considered by the Council, which decided to delegate to the Rector the authority to take a decision on the new UNU logo.

32. The Council approved a new arrangement for the management of the University's Endowment Fund that had previously received the approval of the Secretary-General of the United Nations on the basis of recommendations by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

33. At this session, the Council approved the panel of candidates proposed by the Nominating Committee for the post of the Rector of the University and transmitted it to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO.

34. During this thirty-seventh session, a symposium was conjointly held to mark the opening of the UNUIIST. The symposium dealt with "Advanced Software Technology for Developing Countries", and took place at the University of East Asia.

35. The work of the thirty-eighth session concentrated mainly on the proposed budget for the biennium 1992-1993, the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA), the feasibility study report on the proposed establishment of a research and training centre on governance, State and society in Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain, and the report of the Council of the University for 1991 (January to December).

36. At this session, the Council also congratulated the Rector on his reappointment to a second term as the chief academic and administrative officer of the University.

37. The Council approved the budget for the biennium 1992-1993 on the recommendation of the Committee on Finance and Budget and of the Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development, after having considered the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, as follows:

Projected income for the biennium 1992-1993

(Thousands of United Staters dollars)

	UNU head-quarters	UNU WIDER	UNU INTECH	UNU IIST	UNU INRA	UNU BIOLAC	Total
Income from the Endowment Fund	19 995	5 982	2 341	2 049	575	296	31 238
Operating contributions	4 000	-	1 085	250	50	-	5 385
Income for the headquarters building	5 509	-	-	-	-	-	5 509
Miscellaneous income	300	-	-	-	-	-	300
Specific programme contributions	3 220	3 385	-	1 450	224	16	8 295
Unencumbered fund balance	4 400	2 678	1 490	-	50	810	9 428
Total	37 424	12 045	4 916	3 749	899	1 122	60 155

Estimated expenditures for the biennium 1992-1993

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	UNU head-quarters	UNU WIDER	UNU INTECH	UNU IIST	UNU INRA	UNU BIOLAC	Total
Overall University programme	12 356	11 852	4 841	3 697	891	1 112	34 749
UNU press	2 547	-	-	-	-	-	2 547
University planning and development	4 432	-	-	-	-	-	4 432
University direction and administration	11 483	-	-	-	-	-	11 483
Investment management	846	193	75	52	8	10	1 184
Headquarters building	5 760	-	-	-	-	-	5 760
Total	37 424	12 045	4 916	3 749	899	1 122	60 155

38. At its thirty-eighth session, the Council elected the following Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Council for 1992:

Chairman: Dr. Lucille Mair

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. Claude Frejacques
Father Felipe Mac Gregor
Professor Raimo Vayrynen
(two new Council members)

39. At the same session, the Council also elected the Chairman and appointed the members of the Committees of the Council for 1992:

Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development

Professor Raimo Vayrynen (Chairman)
Professor Vladlen Martynov
Professor Fatima Mernissi
Professor Josephine Guidy-Wandja
(six new Council members)

Committee on Finance and Budget

Dr. Claude Frejacques (Chairman)
Dr. Sippanondha Ketudat
Dr. Rafael Portaencasa
(two new Council members)

Committee on Statutes, Rules and Guidelines

Father Felipe Mac Gregor (Chairman)
Dr. Abdel Salam Majali
Dr. Wang Shaoqi
(two new Council members)

Committee on the Report of the Council

(new Council member) (Chairman)
Professor Lydia Makhubu
(new Council member)

40. The Council expressed their gratitude to the outgoing members of the Council for their contribution, dedication and hard work during their term of membership on the Council.

IV. PROGRAMME ACTIVITIES: RESEARCH, TRAINING AND DISSEMINATION

41. Research continued to focus on the five interrelated programme areas of major global issues: (a) Universal human values and global responsibilities, (b) The world economy and development, (c) Global life-support systems, (d) Advances in science and technology, and (e) Population dynamics and human welfare. The first area focuses on fundamental global transformations, the conflicts they create within and between nations and approaches to resolving such conflicts, using primarily multilateral approaches and a fresh appraisal of governance. The second area concentrates on the major restructuring of the world economy and the ever-present problems of poverty, debt and environmental deterioration faced by developing economies. The third area examines the need to preserve the earth's life support systems by responding to the urgent and global nature of major environmental changes predicted for the coming decades. The fourth area, centring on the advances in science and technology that could be a vital factor in dealing with global change, also covers the social impact of scientific knowledge, and the lack of access to it, on developing countries. The fifth area considers aspects of population dynamics and human welfare, including the approaching explosion of "mega-cities" throughout the developing world, as well as questions of nutrition, health and higher education.

42. Most programmes are now in an advanced stage of implementation, while others are still in programme development.

43. Training activities progressed primarily through the increase of resources for new fellowships, which came from cost-sharing arrangements with various institutions and specific programme contributions. Dissemination activities focused mainly on the new research and related activities, as well as on the outcome of the completed research, and involved the publishing activities of the United Nations University Press and public affairs activities, related mainly to the new visual identity of the University and the soon-to-be completed headquarters building.

A. Universal human values and global responsibilities

1. Governance and conflict resolution

44. This programme concentrates on internal struggles, especially those arising from ethnic and cultural differences which are on the rise worldwide and is designed to produce a coherent framework and build competence for resolving such conflicts through empirical and comparative case-studies. It has two major thrusts: (a) identification of the elements in conflict formation and (b) governance and conflict management. Training on conflict management and resolution constitutes an integral part of the activities of the programme.

45. Collaborating with the International Peace Research Institute in Oslo (PRIO), the UNU held a seminar on "Internal Conflicts in South Asia", at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in April 1991. An international Conference on the Culture of Violence, sponsored at Lima, Peru, in October, with the Peruvian Peace Research Association (APEP), discussed the role of culture and the State and

reviewed examples of routinized violence and its impact on life in Latin America, Asia and Africa.

46. In Villeta, Colombia, participants from eight Andean nations attended a training seminar on conflict resolution in October, organized in cooperation with the Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. A similar Asian seminar was held in November at Diliman, the Philippines, with the University of the Philippines Centre for Integrative and Development Studies.

47. At the end of 1991, studies on the state of the art of research in internal conflict, and on the covert arms trade commenced; monographs will be published in 1992. Also under way for 1992 is an international Conference on Ethnic Conflicts, Autonomy and the Devolution of Political Power in Multi-ethnic States, to be hosted jointly by the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, USSR Academy of Sciences and the Institute for the United States of America and Canada, in Moscow.

2. Multilateralism and the United Nations system

48. Taking into account structural changes in political, economic and social power, the purpose of the programme is to consider future international organization and the implications for the revitalization of the United Nations system, and the potential of the United Nations to help guide these great transformations.

49. As one of its major tasks, this programme instigated a state-of-the-art survey on works on multilateralism and the United Nations system focusing on non-mainstream and non-English publications. Some papers on the ontological and epistemological assumptions of international organization and world-order studies have already been commissioned for a workshop to be held in 1992. Also being researched, for publication in 1992, are case-studies on the United Nations.

50. In June 1991, the UNU joined a University of Hawaii Conference on Restructuring for Peace, with a panel on "Global Security in the Post-Cold War Era". Jointly with the International Peace Academy, this programme presented the Tokyo Symposium on the Evolution of the United Nations Peace-keeping Operations: Recent Experiences and Future Prospects in September, with emphasis on the role of civilians. This event drew wide attention from the press in Japan. An international conference, held in Velence, Hungary, in September, covered "A New Europe in the Changing Global System". Papers from this Conference are being revised for publication in mid-1992.

51. A small workshop was arranged in Zurich, Switzerland, in October, to discuss internationalization of the State and élites as preparation for a conference on the United Nations and structural changes, in Yokohama, Japan, in March 1992.

3. Culture and development

52. As the University's contribution to the United Nations "World Decade for Cultural Development" (1988-1997), this programme focuses on the first of the four United Nations-proposed objectives: namely, the cultural dimension of development. This programme, executed in conjunction with UNESCO, will result in the creation of networks of scholars and institutions, at local and global levels, researching this broad subject.

53. An international symposium on "Culture, Democracy, and Development: the Role of Intellectuals" was held in Indonesia in December, in cooperation with the Indonesian Foundation for Social Sciences (IFSS), to look at how the concepts of culture, development and democracy are defined and perceived, the debates on these concepts, and the roles intellectuals play in the academic world and in society. This will result in a book to be published also as a tribute to the late Mr. Soedjatmoko (former UNU Rector).

54. Several meetings were held at Fukuoka City, Japan, with municipal officials on setting up a UNU coordinating unit in the proposed Asia-Pacific Centre. An international conference was held in October to review the programme areas. The conferences included experts from Asia, Europe, Australia and North America. The UNU is also cooperating with UNESCO on projects involving the Centre.

55. In addition to activities planned for the Centre, an inter-Programme Forum is planned on the relations of culture and development in the Middle East. (See details under "Programme development", para. 138.)

B. The world economy and development

56. These programmes are being carried out by the UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER), based at Helsinki, Finland.

1. Hunger and poverty - the poorest billion

57. Activities this year centred around social security, public policy and alternative development strategies and their implications for food entitlements. A volume incorporating studies in developing countries was published. The project "Poverty, Social Change and Public Policy in Rural West Bengal" was completed and a draft report prepared. A final manuscript is under preparation. The work on "Alternative Development Strategies and their Implications for Food Entitlements and Living Standards" compares experiences in India, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka in post-independence periods. A manuscript has been submitted for publication.

58. Research papers on "Human Capabilities: Women, Men and Ethical Objectivity" were discussed at a conference on the subject. Progress has also been made on studies on "Social Security: Famine Prevention in Ethiopia and Comparative Indian Experiences".

2. Money, finance and trade: reform for world development

59. Two books reporting findings in macroeconomic policies were published during the year. The first was on obstacles to growth in the developing countries, entitled Economic Liberalization: No Panacea. The second, Reconstructing Keynesian Economics with Imperfect Competition, employs desktop simulation techniques to find solutions to non-linear systems.

60. A Study Group Report published this year deals with issues of developing countries and those in Eastern Europe in attracting private investment into infrastructure and mobilizing external finance for this purpose. The Report of the World Economy Group for 1990 considers stabilization and price liberalization and the restructuring of the former East European economies.

61. A Research for Action series publication explored foreign resource flows and developing country growth in the 1990s, and how to learn from the experiences of the 1980s.

62. Work has progressed on the major study of "Transformation of Centrally Planned Economies - the Lessons for Developing Countries", with monographs discussed at research conferences. A manuscript for a book on Medium-term Development Strategies has been completed. Progress has also been made in other ongoing projects: Investment, saving and finance, Study of post-world war economic development in Thailand, Trade and industrialization reconsidered, Resource management framework in debt and development in Africa, and Development and security.

3. Economics of environment and development

63. Two important papers were published during this period: "Global Environmental Compact for Sustainable Development", which attempts to quantify the resource transfer implications of environmentally sensitive development in the developing countries and outlines a set of operational mechanisms involved in reciprocal obligations between the industrialized North and the underdeveloped South, and "Environment and Emerging Development Issues", which identifies the implications of sustainable development reconciling the needs of socially necessary growth and the preservation of the environment in developing countries. Other research includes a set of papers on the economics of transnational commons, discussed at a conference at Sienna.

4. Women in development

64. The main activity in this area was a Conference on Gender and Restructuring: Perestroika, the 1989 Revolutions. Other projects are nearing completion: National development, Identity politics and Concepts of feminism, and Empowering women in the casualised trades. Work is now in progress in Women, Equality and Reproductive Technology. A book, Collection Femmes Maghreb 2000 has been published under the project "Identity Politics in the Maghreb".

5. Training

65. UNU/WIDER continued to provide fellowships to African economists to participate in the Advanced Course in Economics and Quantitative Techniques at the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), at Dacca.

C. Global life-support systems

66. Some of the programmes under this theme are being carried out by the Programme for Natural Resources in Africa.

1. Mountain ecology and sustainable development

67. As subsistence populations expand and global market demands for resources grow, mountain lands world wide are under great pressure. Such regions have been consistently neglected because they are fragmented among many nations and are geographically, economically and politically marginal. With totally inadequate scientific data for promoting sustainable resource policies, the majority of foreign aid and development are based upon unproven assumptions, which has led to project failures on an immense scale.

68. A new phase of research activities concentrates on the Central Asian high mountain transect from the Pamirs in the west, through the Karakorum and Himalaya to the Hengduan mountains in the east. This focuses on the interaction of human activities and natural resources, with the objective of promoting sustainable development. A field workshop was conducted at Yunnan, People's Republic of China, in October 1991, supported by the Ford Foundation. A regional conference for Latin America took place in Chile, in October-November 1991, around the theme "Mountain Geoecology of the Southern Andes: Resource Management and Sustainable Development". This included a short training course on geographical information systems for participants from developing countries.

69. The programme is taking a leading role in developing the Mountain Agenda for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), with substantial support from the Swiss Development Cooperation. A six-week training course on natural disaster reduction was also conducted in collaboration with the University of Geneva, Switzerland, in April 1991.

70. The UNU mountain programme - the only active world-wide programme of its type in existence - disseminates results of research and workshops through the quarterly, Mountain Research and Development. Preparation of a "Status Report on the World's Mountains" is scheduled for early 1992. The World Mountain Network Newsletter continues to serve as a forum for exchanging news and views.

2. Programme for natural resources in Africa

71. Designed to lead to the full realization of the University's Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA), this programme continued implementation during the year, with partial funding through a grant of

US$ 1 million from UNDP. An interim office for the programme was set up at UNESCO's Regional Office for Science and Technology in Africa, at Nairobi, Kenya.

72. Consultative meetings for eastern and southern Africa were held at Lusaka in March, with 14 participants, and for western and central Africa at Accra in April, with 19 participants.

73. Two series of training courses were held; one in the area of mineral resources, at Lusaka, Zambia, and the other, at Nairobi, Kenya, dealing with land use, soil resources, indigenous food crops, genetics and traditional food processing. In addition to lectures, training and field trips, both courses included discussions on field survey guidelines, as well as the potential role of the INRA. After each course, an evaluation was undertaken. Suggestions were made in both cases on how to cover as many countries as possible through co-opting scientists from different institutions. Following the training courses, the participants were invited to submit research proposals for undertaking surveys of natural resources in Africa.

3. Human dimensions of global change

74. The objective of the programme is to study the complex human relationship with global environmental change, which has multiplied over the past decades, from earlier localized environmental disruptions to world-wide disturbances: the depletion of the ozone layer, greenhouse gas emissions and global warming, deforestation and accelerated soil erosion, loss of biodiversity, and marine pollution. Since this programme's initiation in 1988, the UNU has organized a number of activities in cooperation with the International Social Science Council (ISSC), the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Studies (IFIAS), and UNESCO. There have been research meetings on the following subjects: Response strategies for greenhouse gas reduction; Modelling and data needs for human dimensions of global change; Ethics and environmental policies; International law and global change; Global risks assessment; Critical environmental zones; Industrial restructuring and industrial metabolism; and International governance and global environmental change.

75. A meeting of an informal Advisory Group held at Vienna, in November, placed emphasis on follow-up activities of selected working groups, including those dealing with International Environmental Law, International Environmental Governance, and the Economics of the Environment and Development (a UNU/WIDER project). Other studies are to build upon future UNCED meeting results, particularly those on implementation of international conventions on biodiversity and climate change.

76. Since its inception, this programme has also evolved to provide substantive information for the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) in Brazil. In the area of International Law and Global Change, a UNU research team prepared a manuscript on "Global Environmental Change: New Dimensions in International Law and Institutions". The book will be published in 1992. Building on this, the UNU is considering, in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the production of teaching materials and a training programme on international

environmental law and institutions. While academicians and policy-makers alike are finally addressing these issues, the training of mid-career people in this area is still inadequate.

77. A UNU project on "Understanding Global Environmental Change: The Contribution of Risk Analysis and Management" has been exploring the theory and practice of risk analysis, reviewing the state of this methodology in social sciences and planning a research agenda for the next few years. Special attention was given to regions under high risk due to potential sea level rise - Bangladesh, the Nile Deltas, the North Sea and Japan Sea. The manuscript produced by the project has been finalized and will be published in book form.

78. The UNU project on "Critical Zones in Global Environmental Change", commenced in 1991, explores nine regions around the world where large-scale degradation threatens human occupance and well-being: the Lower Ogalalla of the United States of America, Amazonia, the Mexico City Basin, the North Sea, the Kenya Dry Hills, the Aral Sea, the Himalayas, the Ordos Plateau of China and the tropical forests of Borneo. In conjunction with this, UNU co-sponsored the international workshop on "Famine Vulnerability and Most Critical Regions", in El Minia, Egypt, in October.

79. Another new initiative was a project that brought together scholars and policy makers from developed and developing nations to discuss papers on "International Governance and Global Environmental Change", at Dartmouth, United States of America, in June. It aimed at understanding the experiences of international regimes in dealing with questions concerning land, freshwater, seas and oceans, and biological diversity, and applying these lessons to global environmental change. Upon its request, the secretariat of UNCED was provided with a summary of the findings and recommendations of this conference, and a book will soon be published. In the context of this subject, in cooperation with the International Ocean Institute in Lisbon, Portugal, the UNU co-sponsored the Pacem in Maribus Conference on Ocean Governance for the 21st Century: National, Regional, Global. Starting with an analysis of the existing framework, especially the Convention on the Law of the Sea, it examined the structures for decision-making at all levels.

80. As almost universal degradation continues, threatening the survival of all life on Earth, new methods for scientific observation and dissemination of data on a broad scale have become crucial. The UNU Global Forum: Monitoring and Action for the Earth, held in Tokyo, in July, was exclusively funded by the private sector. The gathering brought together internationally renowned scientists with Japanese scientists to discuss the issues at stake and new methodologies. Including a video message from Mostafa K. Tolba, Executive Director of UNEP, the forum received wide attention in Japan from the public and the media. A report has been published in both English and Japanese, and a video documentary has been produced by the Japanese television network NHK.

81. Attracting some 300 participants, an International Symposium on Environmental Change and Geographical Information Systems was co-sponsored by UNU in Asahikawa, Japan, in August.

82. Work on manuscripts, such as "Industrial Metabolism: Restructuring for Sustainable Development", continued. A project on strengthening the position of developing countries in international environmental negotiations is under discussion.

83. Four issues of the international journal, Global Environmental Change: Human and Policy Directions, appeared in 1991; published by a major scientific publisher, Butterworth-Heinemann, Ltd., in cooperation with UNU, it includes a regular UNU Monitor section.

4. Energy technology and environment

84. A major continuing activity, the Pre-feasibility Survey for a Network of Centres of Excellence of International Scope on New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE), was completed with the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Cooperation of the United Nations and the Italian Commission for Nuclear and Alternative Energy (ENEA). Covering some 680 institutions involved in NRSE research in 100 developing nations, the final report was presented to the Director-General for International Economic Cooperation and to the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which financed the project. The focus has now shifted to developing, with the Office of the Director-General and ENEA, a feasibility study and a strategy for funding and launching a few initial centres of the network under UNU.

85. In collaboration with the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development and other organizations, an International Workshop was convened on "Mass Production of Photovoltaics: Commercialization and Policy Options", in São Paolo, Brazil, in September. A strategy for mass production of solar cells in developing and industrialized countries was developed. The resulting São Paulo Declaration will be part of UNCED.

86. The training course on Geothermal Energy Science and Engineering continues at the national Energy Authority in Iceland, as does a course on Renewable Energy Systems at the Indian Institute of Technology in New Delhi. Explorations are under way to determine the possibility of establishing a research and training programme on energy and environment management in association with a major university. This programme would concentrate on methods for the combined management of energy and environment, to train specialists from developing countries in a new approach to ecologically and socially responsive energy management, emphasizing energy conservation and end-use efficiency.

87. Six issues of the bibliographic journal on solar, wind and bioconversion energy technologies, ASSET (Abstract of Selected Solar Energy Technology), were published by the Tata Energy Research Institute in India. A new activity in collaboration with the Programme on the Human Dimensions of Global Change (see page 11), is the preparation of the volume on Industrial Metabolism: Restructuring for Sustainable Development. The book is being prepared by a team drawn from the workshop held on this topic in Maastricht.

5. Sustainable development in the humid tropics

88. The main activities within this programme have been the organizing of a series of major international scientific conferences on sustainable environmental futures for various regions. The first conference, Toward a Sustainable Environmental Future for the South-East Asian Region, was hosted by the Gadjah Mada University in Yogyakarta, Indonesia, in May 1991. It shed light upon environmental issues relating to development in the medium-term in the area, and it included representatives from Governments of the main ASEAN countries, as well as those from the scientific community. It was co-sponsored by the Australian National University and the East-West Center, Hawaii, United States of America. Results and papers are being edited for publication. A planning meeting for a 1992 conference, "Toward Sustainable Environmental and Resource Management Futures for Sub-Saharan Africa", was hosted by King's College, University of London, in August 1991. The conference will be held in Ghana in November 1992. Preparations are also under way for a conference on "Environmentally Sound Socio-Economic Development in the Human Tropics", to be jointly organized with the UNESCO/Programme on Man and the Biosphere (MAB), the Association of Amazonian Universities (UNAMAZ), and the Third World Academy of Sciences (TWAS) in Belem, Para, Brazil, June 1992.

89. An international conference on the definition and measurement of sustainability: the biophysical foundations is being organized with the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the East-West Center, to be convened in early 1992, in Washington, D.C. The output of the Conference is to be a publication providing, in the biophysical context, a definition of sustainability and indicators and measurements which can be used to monitor sustainability at different scales, in various ecosystems.

90. In December, UNU coorganized, together with the International Association of Universities (IAU), a conference Creating a Common Future: University Action for Sustainable Development, hosted by Dalhousie University, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

91. Several of the programme activities are expected to contribute results to UNCED, in Brazil, in 1992.

92. Training in this programme has concentrated on two areas: first, in collaboration with the National Institute of Space Research (INPE) of Brazil, an eight-month post-graduate training course on remote sensing, for fellows from developing countries, is being organized. Secondly, a two-month training course on ecology and management of inland waters is being given in conjunction with the University of São Paulo. Trainees come from a number of nations in Latin America and Africa.

6. Environment and human health

93. The formulation of concrete projects for the creation of a research and training centre in the field of the global environment and human health got under way. (See sect. VI (Institutional developments) of the present report for details.)

94. Examining global industrial chemical releases, with an emphasis on heavy metals and the effects on human health, the Conference on Industry, the Environment and Human Health: In Search of a Harmonious Relationship was jointly organized by UNU, Kumamoto Prefectural Government, and, significantly, the City of Minamata in Japan. It took place in November, at Minamata. Media coverage was extensive, mainly with all the major, and many local, Japanese newspapers carrying stories during and after the Conference, and with foreign newspaper reporters in attendance. A scientific planning meeting was then convened to design a research project based on topics identified at the Conference. The results will be presented at an international conference in the second half of 1992, to be held at the new UNU headquarters at Tokyo, and at Kumamoto Prefecture.

D. Advances in science and technology

95. Some programmes under this theme are carried out by the UNU Institute for New Technologies (UNU/INTECH) and the Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNU/BIOLAC).

1. Frontiers of science and technology

96. This series of international symposia was inaugurated by UNU this year to identify, discuss and utilize new theories, paradigms and technologies evolving in modern society, and to assess the implications of these for the United Nations and international communities.

97. The first symposium, in cooperation with the University of Tokyo, in April 1991, examined "The Impact of Chaos on Science and Society". The symposium brought together mathematicians, physicists, natural scientists, engineers, economists and social scientists - among them both world leaders in this area of research and younger scholars. The importance of this meeting was widely recognized, particularly since it was the first time that many Japanese scholars in the field had met to discuss chaos-related topics with their counterparts from abroad. The second of the symposia will be held in cooperation with Kyoto University on "Access to Science and Technology - The Role of Information Technology". A planning meeting to refine the agenda and to select major speakers for this event was held in August 1991.

2. Science and technology for development

98. The decade of the 1980s brought disappointments and set-backs to many developing nations in their attempts to use the potential of rapid technological change to their advantage.

99. Building on its networks and experience, UNU has sought methods of overcoming this information gap. It invited a group of specialists to write an authoritative publication, Science, Technology and Development - A Sourcebook. The editors of this publication convened a final editorial meeting in France, in June. The book is expected to be published in English in 1992. A French translation is also planned. Preparation of the sourcebook was supported by UNESCO and IDRC.

100. Making use of the expertise involved in the sourcebook, UNU planned at an early stage to link it to regional training - in Latin America, Asia and Africa, in cooperation with UNESCO. The first such course was held at Havana, Cuba, in March, involving several of the Latin American authors of the Sourcebook as lecturers. Various regional organizations, in addition to UNESCO/ROSTLAC, contributed to this course entitled "Science and Technology Planning in Latin America". A second regional training course, "Science and Technology for Development and S & T Information Management", took place at New Delhi, in October, in cooperation with UNESCO/ROSTSA, the Science and Technology Policy Asian Network (STEPAN), and the National Institute for Science and Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS).

101. UNU is negotiating with UNESCO/ROSTA and UNESCO's Science, Technology and Society Unit for a third training course in the African region.

102. UNU has decided to co-sponsor, in cooperation with the United Nations Centre for Science and Technology for Development and others, the international Conference on Conversion Opportunities for Development and Environment - the Process of Transition from Military to Civilian Economies, to be held in Dortmund, Germany, in February 1992. Attention will be given to international efforts to convert the military industrial complex to constructive civilian uses, stressing science and technology.

3. Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNU/BIOLAC)

103. The programme is focusing on three areas: vaccine development and improved diagnostic methods for human and animal disease; plant biotechnology; and microbial fermentations of industrial interest.

104. In May 1991, a two-week training course in engineering biological reactions and processes was organized at the Centre for Scientific and Technological Studies of ICAITI in Guatemala, with the support of UNU and other organizations. Some 20 researchers from Guatemala and nearby nations attended. The second advanced course in biotechnological methods took place at the Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico, in October, with 20 participants.

105. A network of area researchers in plant biotechnology has been established. The first meeting was held in conjunction with the course on "Genetic Manipulation of Plants: Transfer and Expression of Genes", at the Universidad de Rosario, Argentina, in December. UNU/BIOLAC also provided support for a four-week course, starting in November, on new production techniques and control of Pertussis vaccines at the Universidad Nacional de la Plata, also in Argentina.

106. A course was organized on recombinant DNA techniques in September and was attended by 20 Latin American scientists. Also initiated was a network of researchers in the area. Furthermore, fellowships were provided for both research and training, tenable at some of the leading biotechnology institutions in Latin America. So far, 17 scientists have received fellowships.

107. The Brucellosis network has shown satisfactory progress with its electronic communication system being switched from the BITNET to the INTERNET system. The electronic mail system was enhanced with the delivery to members of updates from the weekly, Current Content: Life Sciences. The computerized communication system was reviewed at a workshop in Chicago, United States of America, in November, coinciding with the annual meeting of the Brucellosis Research Workers Conference.

108. Discussions were held with the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) concerning the IADB's project proposal in support of UNU/BIOLAC. Specific suggestions were made on modifying the proposal in order to make it complementary with the activities of UNU/BIOLAC.

4. Microprocessors and informatics

109. The aim of this programme is to develop and coordinate postgraduate training through regional courses and fellowships. It also intends to promote research in microprocessor-controlled instrumentation and application of informatics, accomplished through the project on Information and Decision Systems (INDES). In the development of INDES, account is taken of those conditions in developing countries which prevent them from utilizing expensive, highly sophisticated computers (both hardware and software).

110. An INDES project on the "Integration of Information Technology with Strategic Management" was initiated at the International Centre for Large Scale Control and Decision Systems of the University of Novi Sad, Yugoslavia. The aim of that project is to develop a computer-based multi-level, modular and distributed decision-making process where instantaneous coordination is required at the various levels and sites of the decision-making structure. The flexibility of the computer makes this coordination possible by utilizing sophisticated methods (such as algorithms and models), but inexpensive devices, such as personal computers and LAN - hence the importance of such applications for developing countries.

111. At a workshop organized in Novi Sad, in June, the preliminary results towards developing a methodology for integrating information technology with strategic management were discussed. It was attended by 35 participants from both developing and industrialized countries.

112. In cooperation with the Institute National de Recherche en Informatique et Automatique (INRIA) of France, UNU continued to provide support to the University of Yaounde, strengthening research and postgraduate study in information and enabling the staff of that University to deliver lectures at other universities in West and Central Africa. UNU fellowships were awarded to individuals from outside Cameroon to follow the postgraduate programme at the University of Yaounde. Consultations have also been held in Paris between INRIA, the Government of France and UNU to coordinate activities in micro-informatics in Cameroon and other nations of West and Central Africa. One such collaborative activity, a Transnational Colloquium on Informatics in Africa, will be held in early 1992.

113. The Government of Ireland is also providing support for a three-year micro-informatics project to develop institutional capacities of universities in developing countries, for industrial, commercial and other uses. Training will be provided at Irish universities, with follow-up workshops in the home nations of various trainees. A steering committee of representatives from Irish universities, the Irish Department of Foreign Affairs, the Higher Education for Development Cooperation (HEDCO), and UNU met in July to prepare the activities. The first group of trainees, from Cameroon, Ethiopia and Sudan, will start training in 1992.

114. The International Conference on Information Technology for Social Purposes was held jointly by UNU and the Universidad de las Palmas, in the Canary Islands, in November. Preparations are also under way for the Fifth International Workshop on the use of Microcomputers in Science and Mathematics Education in Africa, in collaboration with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) and the University of Zimbabwe, scheduled for January 1992.

5. Institute for new technologies

115. In the course of the last 12 months since the start of the programme of work in October 1990, UNU/INTECH has been building up its work programme and recruiting staff. Two final appointments remain to be made for the 1992-1993 programme and selection of applicants is in progress.

116. The central elements in the work programme are the major research projects which will be undertaken in UNU/INTECH by the new resident staff. The projects are derived from the feasibility study on which the agreement with the Netherlands Government was based, and from the preliminary work programme presented to the Governing Council in December 1990, which aimed to lay the scholarly foundations for the biennium 1992-1993. The main areas of research, initiated in 1991, which, in effect, anticipate parts of the 1992-1993 work programme, are: a project on the role of new technologies in the development of industrial exports with special reference to sub-Saharan Africa; an examination of the effect of new technologies on economies of scale and economies of scope in the industrial sector, possibly improving investment opportunities of small and medium enterprises; and a study of the economic aspects of trade in intellectual property. This work is complementary to the policy study on the same topic; a study from the political science standpoint of changes in science and technology policy institutions mainly in Latin America; and a study on the mobilization of scientific and technological resources, especially those in the research and development institutions in developing countries. This study will lead to a conference in 1992; a study on new technology and women's employment, leading to a conference in 1993; and a study on technology transfer to the productive sector in Taiwan industry.

117. In addition to this core part of the programme, there are other important elements. First, two policy studies are in progress and are on schedule. These deal with: (a) implications of the latest General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) proposals on trade and intellectual property in developing countries; and (b) a study on the impact of economic crisis and structural adjustment on technological capabilities in sub-Saharan Africa. Second, a

small research project on flexible manufacturing techniques in a group of small firms in Zimbabwe.

118. UNU/INTECH has also been negotiating the establishment of the first UNU/INTECH Cooperating Unit, probably at the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) in Buenos Aires. This Unit will operate within the research programme of UNU/INTECH. Additional financial contributions will be needed for an extension of the Cooperating Unit programme.

119. UNU/INTECH has put great emphasis on its Doctorate (PhD) internship programme. This brings three or four PhD candidates from other universities to UNU/INTECH for periods of about three months. The scheme started in the last quarter of 1991 and the feedback from the initial candidates has been positive. The scheme will be continued through the next biennium. It is an important component of UNU/INTECH's relationship with other universities internationally.

120. Finally, UNU/INTECH has had an increasing number of academic visitors, some of whom have given research seminars at the Institute. A regular in-house seminar has also been established with six seminars held in the last quarter of 1991.

E. Population dynamics and human welfare

1. Alternative rural-urban configurations

121. This programme includes two major issues: mega-city and urban development, and decentralization and alternative rural-urban configurations.

122. Under the first of these, a volume on Mega-city Growth and the Future: Population Growth and Policy Responses is being edited. It is based on papers and discussions of a symposium on this issue, held at Tokyo in October 1990. Another outgrowth of this symposium is a research project, "The Asian-Pacific Urban System: Towards the 21st Century", the thrust of which is to analyse the urban system in the Pacific Asia in the context of economic and technological change which interconnects nations and cities in the area and worldwide. In particular, it looks at national urban systems of mega-cities, such as Tokyo, Seoul, Hong Kong, Singapore, Taiwan, Jakarta and Shanghai. A planning meeting was held at Seoul, in March 1991, in collaboration with the Korea Research Institute for Human Settlements (KRIHS), to review studies in Asia and design a research framework. Country case-studies, now being carried out, will be reviewed at a meeting in February 1992, in Hong Kong. An issue of UNU Work in Progress (vol. 13, No. 3) is devoted to the problem of mega-cities.

123. Owing to Tokyo's status as the world's largest mega-city, a volume, Tokyo: A Mega-City in Transition is being prepared. Urban development, in this context, will also be one of the important research activities for the planned UNU Institute of Advanced Studies. While this project is presently restricted to the Asia-Pacific region, it is scheduled to extend to Latin America and Africa in 1992-1993.

124. A conference on the second topic falling under this programme took place in April, hosted by the city of Barcelona, Spain, entitled "Administrative Decentralization and Alternative Rural-Urban Configurations". Attended by 27 leading scholars and planners from 17 countries, it featured the evaluation of governmental attempts to foster decentralization through administrative decentralization, ranging from new towns to political and fiscal devolution of power. Case-studies from Poland, the USSR, and Czechoslovakia highlighted recent efforts of the East European countries in their transition to a market economy. A related book, entitled Development in Decentralization to Local Government Markets, is being edited for publication in 1992.

2. Food and nutrition for human and social development

125. The objective of this programme is to contribute to the alleviation of hunger - both overt and hidden - in developing nations, concentrating on four priorities: human nutritional needs and their fulfilment; food and nutrition policy and planning; interfaces between nutrition and agriculture; and post-harvest food conservation. The dissemination of Rapid Assessment Procedures (RAP) continued in 1991. Training workshops were held in Indonesia, in March, with 30 trainees; in the Congo, in March, with 15 trainees; and in Chile, in April, with 20 trainees.

126. A funding proposal for a North American International Network of Food Data Systems (INFOODS) data centre in Canada was presented to IDRC. Another proposal for the overall support of INFOODS activities was submitted to various potential donors this year.

127. A conference of the International Dietary Energy Consultancy Group (IDECG) on protein interactions was organized in October, in New Hampshire, United States of America. A meeting of a task force of 10 experts on severe protein malnutrition took place at INCAP in Guatemala, in December.

128. At the Sixth Asian Congress of Nutrition, held at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, in September, UNU sponsored a symposium on RAP and played a significant role in discussions on iron deficiency and nutrition composition of foods. UNU activities were publicized at the Ninth Latin American Nutrition Conference in Puerto Rico, also in September. The major responsibility for coordinating the newly formed Group on Control of Iron Deficiency (GCID) was entrusted to UNU by the Subcommittee on Nutrition of the Administrative Committee on Coordination of the United Nations Secretariat (ACC/SCN), with the appointment of Dr. Nevin Scrimshaw as Chairman of GCID. The World Bank has provided counterpart support for the initial activities of GCID. Dr. Scrimshaw, Director of the UNU Food and Nutrition Programme, was awarded the 1991 World Food Prize for his contribution in the area of nutrition, and the Alan Shawn Feinstein Award of the World Hunger Program of Brown University for research and education.

129. A seminar on the "Development of High Protein-Energy Foods From Grain Legumes" was organized at Accra, Ghana, in February, under the Joint Association of African Universities/UNU Regional Food and Nutrition Project for Africa, funded by the Economic Community. It was attended by 24 scientists from Benin, Cameroon, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and the United Republic of Tanzania. Over 20 papers were presented on subjects dealing with

product development, evaluation of legume food product quality and processing technologies. The proceedings is under preparation. A second group of 65 applications were reviewed and seven scientists were awarded research grants. A video documentary of project activities is under preparation, and steps have been taken for a need-based information and dissemination system under the project.

130. Following the completion of training in tempe fermentation technology in January 1991 at the Nutrition Research and Development Centre at Bogor, Indonesia, research grants were approved for six of the former fellows who had participated. The remaining six former UNU fellows eligible for research support are expected to submit proposals in the near future.

131. The editorial committee for the first volume to be published by Country Health and Nutrition Transition Project (CHANT, a joint UNU/Harvard University effort), met in Costa Rica in January and June. This series of books will provide insights and tools from the experiences of a number of countries which, despite economic constraints, have improved the nutrition and health status of their populations to levels approaching or equal to those in industrialized nations. The first publication will be based on knowledge gleaned from events in Costa Rica and will be available for the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)/World Health Organization (WHO) Conference on Nutrition in December 1992.

132. Work on the preparation of two books: Compiling Data for Food Composition Databases and INFOODS Food Composition Data Interchange Handbook was recently completed. The Portuguese edition of the RAP manual was issued, and proceedings of the RAP Global Conference, held in Washington, D.C., in November 1991, is under preparation. Four issues each of the Food and Nutrition Bulletin and the Journal of Food Composition and Analysis were published.

3. Higher education in developing countries

133. The programme, which started with a study jointly conducted by UNU and UNESCO on "the evolution of the role of universities in developing countries" through the commissioning of papers and gathering of relevant documentation, produced a synthesis report in 1990, which is presently being edited for publication in 1992. Further to the papers already presented, contributions on Eastern Europe and Japan may be included.

4. Implications of demographic change

134. The Second Japan-ASEAN Forum, held in September 1991, was based on case-studies conducted by the ILO/UNU Asian regional programme on international labour migration. The research review meeting of the programme, held in April 1991 at Kuala Lumpur, examined case-studies of the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong, Taiwan and Japan, with a view to providing a policy forum for both host and home countries. The Forum and panel discussions involved over 40 scholars and high-level government officials from ASEAN, the Newly Industrialized Economies, and Japan. A book on International Labour Migration in East Asia is to be edited.

5. Socio-economic and political consequences of the international trade in illicit drugs

135. Problems of rising consumption within drug-producing countries have blurred the lines of interest once clearly drawn between producing and consuming nations, and net consuming countries acknowledge that most supply control operations are unsuccessful, often with negative results. A new area, therefore, of conceptual agreement between producing and consuming nations is emerging; this shows the need for integrated means of addressing supply and demand resting on a sophisticated analysis of the socio-economic and political dynamics of the drug sector, in concrete settings.

136. In order to address these issues, UNU and UNRISD has organized a joint project with the aim of examining social, economic and political aspects of illicit drug traffic in different countries and to analyse the effects of national and international anti-drug policies. The focus is on the producing nations.

137. The initial phase, a literature survey accompanied by a bibliography, has been completed; the second phase has been instigated to draft country reports on Bolivia, Colombia, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanamar, Pakistan, Peru, Thailand, and the United States of America. An overview volume will be prepared in 1992-1993.

F. Programme development

Middle East forum

138. The University is developing an intra-university programme - involving the Tokyo Centre, WIDER and INTECH - that will focus on the Middle East. This will provide a vehicle for the study of critical issues affecting this region and will take the form of a series of international workshops and meetings, and related research activities addressing major issues of the region in the global setting, and exploring potential multilateral forms of cooperation for solutions. Topics to be addressed may include governance, security, cultural identities and conflicts, economic development and inequities, transnational environmental and resource issues, and science and technology cooperation. An initial meeting was planned in early September but has been postponed. An agreement has been reached with the International Water Resources Association to organize jointly a meeting on hydropolitics in the Middle East in 1992.

Future global change and modelling

139. Continuing population growth, demographic transformations and the globalization of science are major factors of global change. Overshadowing these are the growing limitations of the world resource base and of the environment itself.

140. Research on the mega-trends of global change and related modelling is expected to be among the important programmes for the UNU's Institute of Advanced Studies, to be established adjacent to the UNU headquarters at Tokyo.

141. As a first step, the Tokyo Conference on Global Change and Modelling was held in October 1991, to identify new areas of collaboration and research to enhance modelling activities, in order to support future analysis and policy initiatives of the United Nations system. Numerous models were discussed: the LINK model, the EPA (Japan) World Model, United Nations Input-Output Model, international I-O models (Institute of Developing Economies, Japan), the Ministry of International Trade of Japan (MITI) and Keio University (Japan) Group's computerized general equilibrium model, the Economic Planning Agency of Japan (EPA) - Environment-Energy Model, and the FUGI-Global model.

142. In addition to this vast exchange of information, the Conference resulted in the establishment of a standing UNU Panel on Global Change to advise the UNU on emerging global issues for immediate or long-term attention. A second and third forum have been planned for 1992 and 1993. A proposal has been submitted to interested donors for a feasibility study for The Millennium Project, to be carried out in cooperation with the Smithsonian Institution and the "Futures Group" of the United States of America. The project is to centre around preliminary research on topics such as incorporation of forecasts of the interrelated effects of scientific advances, demographics, economics, conflicts, and the environment on the future condition of humankind.

G. The UNU global seminar

143. The UNU Global Seminar for 1991 was held at Hakone, Japan, in September, under the general theme of "Restructuring the World Order and the United Nations". The seminar, an annual event organized by UNU in cooperation with eight Japanese universities, comprises lectures of scholars and experts from Japan and abroad, and students' group discussions. The Seminar in 1991 examined several significant issues such as the dramatic changes in Europe, the planned market integration of the European Communities (EC), United Nations Peace-keeping Operation, the implication of global change for Asia, and population movements.

H. Training activities

144. During the year, 66 UNU fellows completed their studies as compared to only 37 in the previous year. This brings the total number of fellows trained by UNU since 1976 to 1,100. A total of 66 fellows, as compared to 55 in 1990, started their training in 1991 as follows: 12 fellows from various regions in the world at the UNU training programme in geothermal energy at the National Energy Authority (NEA), Iceland; 8 fellows in renewable sources of energy at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), India; 8 fellows from countries in Africa in remote-sensing technology at Instituto de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE), Brazil; 9 fellows from countries in Africa and Latin America in ecology and management of inland waters at Universidad de São Paulo in São Carlos, Brazil; 1 fellow in science and technology policy at Universidad Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP) in Brazil; 17 fellows in biotechnology at various institutions in Brazil, Colombia, Mexico and Venezuela under BIOLAC; and 11 fellows in food and nutrition at several institutions such as Instituto de Nutricion de Centro America y Panama (INCAP) in Guatemala, the Korea Food

Research Institute (KFRI), the National Food Research Institute (NFRI) in Japan, University of Nairobi, in Kenya, and Cornell University in the United States of America.

145. The proportion of specific programme contributions and counterpart support received from various sources compared to UNU's core expenditures for fellowships has increased in 1991. The counterpart contribution from the Government of Iceland to the UNU Training Programme in Geothermal Energy has increased from US$ 264,900 in 1990 to US$ 412,182 in 1991 (five times that of UNU's expenditures for this course); the Japan Foundation for the UNU contributed US$ 46,000 for the support of the fellowships in 1991 (as compared to US$ 30,000 in 1990); and US$ 51,384 has been raised from Nissho Iwai Foundation and Toshiba International Foundation (both established by large companies in Japan) for the support of fellowships. The Government of Ireland pledged support of approximately $425,000 for fellowship training in micro-informatics during 1991-1994. Counterpart contributions in the form of cost-shared fellowships have also increased. The University has so far concluded agreements for cost-shared fellowships with government agencies and institutions in Argentina, Brazil, China, Colombia, Cuba, India, Korea, Thailand and Venezuela. Negotiations are under way between UNU and the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for implementing cost-shared fellowships in the United Kingdom starting in 1992.

146. In addition to training under the UNU fellowship programme for periods ranging from 3 to 12 months, UNU organized short-term (one to six weeks) group training activities in such areas as governance and conflict resolution, natural hazard reduction, geographical information system development, reservoir development and management, science and technology policy, biotechnology, alternative rural-urban configurations, and rapid assessment procedures in food and nutrition. The number of participants who attended these courses and workshops in 1991 totalled 317. Further details on these training activities are provided in this report under the respective programme areas.

I. Dissemination

1. United Nations University Press

147. In its second year of operation as a university press, the United Nations University Press published 21 titles under its own imprint and joint imprints with co-publishers. Notable and timely among its titles of 1991 were: Global Challenge and Local Response: Initiatives for Economic Regeneration in Contemporary Europe, by Walter Stöhr (co-published with Mansell Publishing); Human Rights and Scientific and Technological Development, edited by C. G. Weeramantry; The Ethnic Question: Conflicts, Development, and Human Rights, by Rodolfo Stavenhagen; Women, Household and Change: Current and Future Patterns, edited by Eleonora Masini and Susan Stratigos; Explorations at the Edge of Time: Reinventing Democracy in the Nuclear Age, by Richard Falk (co-published with Temple University Press); Ecology and the Politics of Survival: Conflicts Over Natural Resources in India, by Vandana Shiva; General Trading Companies: A Comparative and Historical Study, edited by Shin'ichi Yonekawa; La coopération arabe-africaine: bilan d'une

décennie 1975-1985, by Charbel Zarour (co-published with L'Harmattan). (See annex II for a full list of the University's publications from UNU Press and other publishers.)

148. Significantly, there was an increase in developing country publishers jointly involved in UNU Press books. This should help make more UNU Press books available to scholars in some developing countries at lower cost and will get more developing country publishers involved in the business of academic publishing. The Press also published four issues of the University's well-known journal, Food and Nutrition Bulletin (FNB). The University's other journals, Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology (ASSET), Mountain Research and Development, and Food Composition Data were issued by co-publishers.

149. Marketing and sales performance showed improvement with new promotion, advertising and review activities. The introduction of credit card sales is being investigated. The Press also continued to improve its relationship with distributors, university libraries and research institutions.

150. The Press also continued to improve editing and production, with attention to typesetting, printing, design and distribution. Additional copy-editing resources in other countries were also identified, in anticipation of the increase in the number of titles to be published annually.

151. A business plan has been drafted to set guidelines and objectives for the Press. The Press also expanded its computer capabilities - in particular, enhanced desktop publishing.

152. The Press assisted UNU/WIDER, in contract negotiations with co-publishers, and with other United Nations agencies and scholarly publishers. Arrangements have been agreed to whereby the Press will handle the production and distribution of some papers and country studies published by UNU/WIDER. It also negotiated a contract with a Japanese publisher, on behalf of the Department of Publication of the United Nations, for the translation of a well-known United Nations publication. The Press also initiated discussions to negotiate, on behalf of publications of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), a Japanese translation of one of its best-selling titles. And steps were taken for the Press to distribute books of a major United Nations agency, a well-known international scholarly publisher, and for the publishing division of a well-known national funding agency.

153. In carrying out its efforts to provide assistance to authors and scholarly publishers in developing countries, the Press organized the second in a series of regional consultative meetings of publishing experts in Manila, the Philippines, in December. The invitees to the two-day meeting included experts from China, India, Japan and the Philippines.

2. Public affairs

154. A new strategy for public affairs, which is more comprehensive and carefully focused on key audiences, was developed to market the University in a competitive environment to help raise its profile and make its institutional

message more persuasive. Market research and surveys were carried out during the year in order to modify the strategy according to the public affairs needs.

155. A full public relations audit was undertaken with a view to identifying key audiences and priorities; the possibility of integrating the public relations activities of the headquarters with those of the RTC/Ps, in order to have a unified and consistent presentation for the whole University, was introduced for consideration; the development of a comprehensive, new visual identity of the University was initiated and is intended to be launched in 1992; discussions were initiated on how to relate an effective public relations strategy to fund-raising; and consideration was given to how UNU could best utilize the public relations structures of the United Nations and its agencies.

156. In publications activities, two issues of the University's newsletter Work in Progress were published. One issue covered "Sharing Accountability: Universal Human Values and Global Responsibilities" and the other issue "Cities in the Twenty-First Century: the Urban Half".

V. INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

157. As the University implements its academic programmes, it also develops its organizational structure through the establishment of a network of research and training centres and programmes (RTC/Ps), and networks of associated and cooperating institutions in different parts of the world to enhance and strengthen its research, training and dissemination capacity.

158. In the second medium-term perspective (MTP II), such an institutional strategy is designed to pursue a twofold objective: enhancing the University's reach worldwide by establishing new RTC/Ps and by strengthening cooperating links with other institutions. In this context, the new headquarters building and the adjacent Institute of Advanced Studies in Japan will represent a major interface of the University with the academic community of the host country.

159. In developing its organizational structure, it became apparent that an institutional development strategy was needed to ensure that the expansion and decentralization would be consonant with the overall unity and congruence of the University, on the one hand, and, on the other, to ensure that the necessary financial resources are available. The strategy would also ensure that different RTC/Ps would be established and operated as an organically adjusted system that would collectively contribute to the University's interdisciplinary approach to global problems.

160. It is in this common framework that UNU will undertake its activities, which will help overcome the inherent danger of fragmentation. One instrument to help ensure the organic unity of the institutional development is the Conference of Directors of Research and Training Centres and Programmes of the University. The first meeting of the Conference was held in Tokyo in April 1991.

161. The emerging institutional configuration includes units of varying scope and resources in different parts of the world. Some of the RTC/Ps cover broad themes or even an entire area under MTP II, others focus on a single theme or delimited field of studies from a global perspective. Some have a regional focus to deal with a set of issues in a regional perspective. In this approach, however, the global perspective is still present, but from another angle; to address particular issues and urgent problems of a regional nature that can best be tackled regionally. At present, there are five research and training centres and programmes fully established or in advanced stages of development. They are grouped according to the themes of programmes activities under the five programme areas of MTP II.

A. Universal human values and global responsibilities

162. The basis of this area is being developed from two proposals.

163. The first proposal is for a regional coordinating unit on culture and development in the Asia and Pacific region, to be located at Fukuoka, Japan. The Council considered in 1991 a feasibility study on this programme, which is

expected to be launched in 1992 on the basis of financial support from the city of Fukuoka.

164. The other proposal is for an institute for governance, State and society (Barcelona, Catalunya, Spain), dealing with issues concerning people and governance and a world that is rapidly changing. A feasibility study was finalized after an international consultative meeting in April 1991, where a pilot project was also considered regarding issues of governance in Latin America and the Caribbean, sponsored by UNDP. The proposed institute was also discussed at a meeting in September at Budapest, Hungary, with European, particularly East European, scholars. The Rector undertook a special mission to Spain from 11 to 12 November to discuss the proposal with government authorities, both in Madrid and in Catalunya.

B. The world economy and development

165. The UNU World Institute for Development Economics Research (UNU/WIDER) has experienced considerable growth in the past year. A new Board was appointed. It also began to involve more scholars from African and Eastern European countries in its activities. The second issue of WIDER Angle, which is intended to inform a broad audience of WIDER activities and serve as a forum for the exchange of ideas, was also published. The review and evaluation report by a team of experts was concluded and presented to the Council at its session in June 1991. The main recommendations call for more resident researchers and more training, as well as greater managerial capacity to facilitate the next expanded phase of UNU/WIDER.

C. Global life-support systems

166. As reported under the programmes, the programme for natural resources in Africa is designed to lead to the full realization of the UNU Institute for Natural Resources in Africa (UNU/INRA). This programme is supported by a grant of US$ 1 million from UNDP. The Government of Zambia has paid US$ 1.2 million of its pledge of US$ 2 million in support of UNU/INRA's mineral resources unit at the School of Mines at the University of Zambia. The Government of Ghana has made a commitment to host the main centre of UNU/INRA and provide US$ 4.75 million to the UNU Endowment Fund in respect of the Institute. The Government of Ghana has previously paid US$ 250,000 towards UNU/INRA in fulfilment of its initial pledge of US$ 2.5 million to the Endowment Fund.

167. A feasibility study has been completed for the proposed Research and Training Centre on Global Environment and Human Health, to be established in the State of Baden-Württemberg with the cooperation of the Universities of Ulm and Stuttgart, Germany. A number of additional inputs were received from consultants and scientists not directly involved with the project. A meeting with representatives of international organizations in Paris resulted in a report specifying the activities to be undertaken for the establishment of this RTC.

168. Progress has also been made towards a programme for Marine Science and Ocean Affairs, in cooperation with the University of Sassari, in Italy, and with financial support from the Regional Authority of Sardinia, Italy. A first payment of Lit 30,000,000 on an earlier pledge of Lit 300,000,000 (US$ 242,000), has been made to initiate the planning, and an international consultative meeting was held in Sassari, in November 1991, to consider this programme.

D. Advances in science and technology

169. The UNU Institute for New Technologies (UNU/INTECH) made substantial progress in starting its programme of work in 1991 (see under programmes). The Institute has established close working relations with the Maastricht Economic Research Institute for Innovation and Technology (MERIT) at the University of Limburg, as well as with other research institutes in Maastricht. Close working relations have also been established with the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague, as well as other Dutch universities and specialized institutes. The Institute has also established links with the Science Policy Research Unit (SPRU), University of Sussex, United Kingdom, as well as with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), Paris, and the Commission of the European Communities (EC) in Brussels. In 1991 the Institute also commenced cooperation with the Economic Development Institute of the World Bank in conducting a seminar on "Trade, Technology and International Competitiveness". This brought a group of 40 participants together in Maastricht. Furthermore, possibilities for cooperation are being explored with UNESCO and other United Nation bodies as well as with the International Centre for Science and High Technology in Trieste.

170. The UNU International Institute for Software Technology (UNUIIST) was established in Macau this year, after several years of preparation. The relevant agreements for its establishment and operation were signed on 12 March 1991 in Macau. A candidate for the directorship has been identified from among 204 applicants and the members of the Board of the Institute are in the process of being appointed. A symposium to mark the inauguration of the Institute was held during the thirty-seventh session of the Council in June 1991, in Macau.

171. The Programme for Biotechnology in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNU/BIOLAC) is now well established and a network of cooperating institutions are in place throughout the region for research and training in selected areas of biotechnology of particular relevance to the region (see under programmes).

172. Further to the Council's preliminary consideration of a proposal from the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) to organize an international programme for Veterinary Diagnostic Technology, an international team of experts met at Bangkok in February 1991 to study the feasibility of such a programme. The team held consultations with government representatives, the President of Chulalongkorn University, as well as with representatives of UNDP, FAO and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). The team conducted a thorough appraisal of identified veterinary needs, and worked out a plan to meet those needs through research and development activities towards the production of simple veterinary diagnostic

kits that could be used in a decentralized system in developing countries. The feasibility study report was presented to the International Committee of OIE which agreed that OIE, represented by its Director-General, would provide technical support to UNU during the establishment and implementation of such a programme. The Council of UNU considered the report at its thirty-seventh session in June 1991 and authorized the Rector to proceed to mobilize the funding and other support required for the programme, in cooperation with the Director-General of OIE and the members of the feasibility study team, and to consult with the relevant authorities of the Government of Thailand and the President of Chulalongkorn University in Bangkok (where the programme laboratory should be located) concerning the funding, physical facilities, and organizational arrangements for the programme.

E. Population dynamics and human welfare

173. There are so far no specific institutional development activities under this programme area, except the possibility of institutional consolidation of the programme for Food and Nutrition for Human and Social Development which is under active consideration.

F. Inter-programme activities

174. Preparations are in process to initiate the work of the Institute of Advanced Studies mentioned earlier in this section, which is being established with the support of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government that will provide financial support for the Institute as well as premises, including residential facilities for visiting researchers, in a building complex adjacent to the permanent headquarters building in Tokyo.

175. Progress has also been made on the proposed International Leadership Development Initiative. His Majesty, King Hussein Ibn Talal of Jordan, has donated US$ 30,000 in support of a feasibility study in this regard. Consultations have been held with the secretariat of the Inter-Action Council and with UNDP concerning the organization, in the first instance, of an Arab Leadership Programme (similar to the Africa Leadership Forum) within an international context.

VI. FINANCE AND FUND-RAISING

A. Finance

176. As the University is financed entirely by voluntary contributions from Governments and other sources, it is a continuous challenge to the University to raise the necessary financial resources required for its programmatic activities and institutional development. The University's main income is derived from the investment of its Endowment Fund. As at 31 December 1991, the University had received US$ 184.65 million in actual payments to the Endowment Fund.

177. Pursuant to the University's wish that the investment of the Endowment Fund be changed from short-term fixed interest deposits to a professionally managed fund, under the review of the United Nations Investments Committee, the custodial responsibilities of the Secretary-General for the Endowment Fund as exercised by the United Nations Controller were transferred, as of 4 April 1991, to the Representative of the Secretary-General for Investment of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund. The Representative of the Secretary-General is assisted by the United Nations Investment Management Service (IMS) and the Fiduciary Trust Company International (FTCI). FTCI will submit quarterly reports on the investment status to IMS which will be forwarded to the University.

178. The responsibility for the University's operating funds will remain with the United Nations Controller, in consultation with the University.

B. Fund-raising

179. During this year, the Rector and other senior staff undertook fund-raising missions to Canada, the Canary Islands, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Macau, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Venezuela.

180. As at 31 December 1991, pledges to the University's Endowment Fund and operating contributions from 48 countries and four other benefactors totalled $229.23 million of which $213.44 million had been received. During 1991, the following 16 Governments and two other benefactors pledged and/or contributed a total of $12.8 million to the University as follows:

Governments	US$
Austria	93 437
Brazil	429 256
Colombia	10 881
Egypt	100 000
Finland	2 500 000
France	80 000
Ireland	70 000
Italy	58 359

Governments	US$
Regional Authority of Sardinia, Italy	23 256
Japan	1 350 000
Macau	187 032
Netherlands	3 488 879
Norway	10 000
Nigeria	50 000
Philippines	3 584
Sweden	212 766
Switzerland	127 000
Other benefactors	
Sasakawa Foundation, Japan	4 000 000
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Khon, United States of America	1 000

181. In addition, during 1991, specific programme contributions in the amount of US$ 1,200,965 were received in support of the University activities:

Source	US$
Fukuoka City, Japan	29 861
Japan Foundation for the UNU, Japan	149 736
Nissho Iwai Kokusai Koryu Zaidan	15 142
Obayashi Corporation, Japan	72 464
Sasakawa Foundation, Japan	300 000
Supply and Services, Canada	89 418
Tokio Marine Kagami Memorial Foundation, Japan	52 899
Toshiba International Foundation, Japan	18 116
United Nations (Government of Japan Funds-in-Trust)	309 029
John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, United States of America	164 300

182. The University also benefits from counterpart funds and other support that are made available by various sources to the University's associated institutions and other cooperating institutions and organizations for the purpose of carrying out collaborative programmes and projects, including cost-sharing arrangements for fellowships and other activities.

VII. PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS BUILDING IN TOKYO

183. The construction of the permanent headquarters building by the Government of Japan, on land provided free of charge by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government, is nearing completion. In order to upgrade the technical operations in the new building, the University financed in 1991 the installation of an electronically operated security system and a mainline optical-fibred local area network (LAN) computer communications system.

184. The building will be ready for occupancy in mid-1992. As for furniture and equipment and recurrent costs of the maintenance and operation of the building, it is necessary for the University to obtain new contributions in cash and in kind to cover these expenses. Furthermore, the University will need to raise additional funds for organizing new programme activities at headquarters. Consultations are in progress between the University and the Government of Japan concerning these particular needs. The Ministry of Education of the Government of Japan will cover the cost of moving into the headquarters building, and is expected to provide a major part of the essential furniture and equipment, as well as recurrent financial support towards the maintenance and operation of the building. The University is intensifying its efforts, in cooperation with the Japan Foundation for the UNU, to raise additional contributions in cash and in kind from the corporate and private sectors in Japan to support the headquarters building.

ANNEX I

United Nations University Council members

Appointed members

Professor Mihaly Simai, Director, Institute for World Economics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Professor and Director of Graduate Studies, Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences, Budapest, Hungary (Chairman of the Council)

Dr. Mary F. Berry, Geraldine R. Segal Professor of American Social Thought, University of Pennsylvania, United States of America; former Professor of History and Law, Howard University, Washington, D.C.; member, United States Commission on Civil Rights; former United States Assistant Secretary for Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare; and former Chancellor, University of Colorado at Boulder (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee on Institutional and Programmatic Development)

Father Alfonso Borrero, Executive Director, Association of Colombian Universities; former Rector, Universidad Javeriana; and former President, National Council of Rectors of the Colombian Association of Universities, Bogota, Colombia

Dr. Umberto Colombo, Chairman, Italian National Agency for Atomic and Alternative Energy Sources (ENEA), Rome, Italy, and of the European Science Foundation; and former Chairman, Committee on Science and Technology in the European Community; of the Committee on Science and Technology of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD); and of the Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development of the United Nations

Ambassador Kuniyoshi Date, former Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Iraq and to the Federative Republic of Brazil; and former Managing Director, Japan Foundation, Tokyo, Japan

Dr. Claude Frejacques, Professor and former Chairman, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique; member, Académie des sciences; former Chairman, Délégation à la recherche scientifique et technique; former Director, Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique; and former Professor, Ecole polytechnique, Paris, France

Dr. Keith B. Griffin, Professor and Chairman, Department of Economics, University of California (Riverside), United States of America; and former President, Magdalen College, Oxford University, Oxford, United Kingdom

Dr. Sippanondha Ketudat, Minister, Ministry of Industry, Royal Thai Government;
President, National Petro-Chemical Corporation, Ltd.; Senator, National Legislative Assembly; former Minister of Education, Bangkok, Thailand; former member, Governing Board of UNESCO's International Institute of Educational Planning; and former Professor of Physics, Chulalongkorn University

Professor Joseph Ki-Zerbo, Professor, University of Dakar; Researcher, Cheik Anta Diop Institute, University of Dakar, Dakar, Senegal; and former member, Executive Board of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (Vice-Chairman)

Father Felipe E. Mac Gregor, Chairman, Instituto de la Paz, Universidad del Pacifico; former Rector, Colegio de la Inmaculada; President, Comision Academica de la Universidad del Pacifico; Rector Emeritus, Pontificia Universidad Catolica del Peru, Lima, Peru; former member, Governing Board of the International Association of Universities; and former member of the United Nations University Council (1977-1983)

Dr. Lucille Mair, Minister of State, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Industry, Kingston, Jamaica; former Deputy Permanent Representative of Jamaica to the United Nations; former Secretary-General of the 1984 International Conference on the Question of Palestine and of the 1980 World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women; and former Director of Public Information of Jamaica (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee on the Report of the Council)

Dr. Abdel Salam Majali, Chairman, World Affairs Council; Advisor to His Majesty The King; former President, University of Jordan and Professor, College of Medicine of the University; former Minister of Health; of Education; and of State of Prime Ministry Affairs, Amman, Jordan; and former member of the United Nations University Council (1977-1983)

Professor Lydia Makhubu, Vice-Chancellor and Professor of Chemistry, University of Swaziland; President, Royal Swaziland Society of Science and Technology; Chairman, Government of Swaziland's Ad Hoc Committee on Science and Technology, Kwaluseni, Swaziland; member, United Nations Advisory Committee on Science and Technology for Development; and fellow, African Academy of Sciences

Dr. Vladlen A. Martynov, Director, Institute of World Economy and International Relations; and Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Professor Candido Mendes de Almeida, President, International Social Science Council; and Sociedade Brasiliera de Instrucao, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Professor M. G. K. Menon, former Minister of State for Science and Technology, Ministry of Science and Technology; former Scientific Adviser to the Prime Minister of India; member, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, India

Professor Fatima Mernissi, Professor and Researcher, Institut Universitaire de la recherche scientifique, Université Mohamed V, Rabat, Morocco

Dr. Martha V. Mvungi, Field Director, Training Fund for Tanzanian Women; Chairman, Board of Directors for the Tanzania News Agency; member, International Literacy Jury, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); founder/Board member, International Science Village for Tanzania; Senior Lecturer, Department of Education, University of Dar es Salaam; and former Secretary-General, National Commission of UNESCO, Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania

Dr. Rafael Portaencasa, Rector, Polytechnical University of Madrid and Full Professor, Faculty of Informatics of the University; President, Council of Spanish Rectors; and member, Spanish University Council, Madrid, Spain

Professor Rehman Sobhan, Director-General, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies; former member, Bangladesh Planning Commission, Professor of Economics, Dhaka University and member, United Nations Committee for Development Planning, Dhaka, Bangladesh (Vice-Chairman and Chairman, Committee on Finance and Budget)

Dr. Justin Thorens, Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland; former President, International Association of Universities, Paris, France; and former Rector, University of Geneva

Professor Raimo Vayrynen, International Relations, University of Helsinki; Director, The Helsinki Institute, Helsinki, Finland; former Secretary-General, International Peace Research Association; and former Director, Tampere Peace Research Institute

Professor Josephine Guidy-Wandja, Professor of Mathematics, Université Nationale de Côte d'Ivoire and of Recherche operationelle, Ecole nationale d'administration, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Professor Yao Erxin, Assistant Director-General, Department of International Cooperation, State Science and Technology Commission, Beijing, China; member, Technical Advisory Committee of the Asia and the Pacific Centre for Technology Transfer of China National Committee for UNESCO; and Advisor to the Chinese Governor to the International Atomic Energy Agency (Vice-Chairman, Committee on Statutes, Rules and Guidelines)

Rector

Professor Heitor Gurgulino de Souza

Ex officio members

Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General, United Nations, New York, United States of America

Dr. Federico Mayor, Director-General, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Paris, France

Dr. Michel Doo Kingué, Executive Director, United Nations Institute for Training and Research, New York, United States of America

ANNEX II

List of publications of the United Nations University

(January-December 1991)

(Included are books and journals from UNU Centre programmes and from UNU/WIDER programmes published by UNU Press and co-publishers)

Books

Pedro Vuskovic, Pablo González Casanova, et al., América Latina, hoy, published with Siglo Veintiuno Editores, Mexico (TWWD-2/UNUP-748)

Fatima Mernissi, editor, Collection Femmes Maghreb 2000 (vol. 1: La femme et la loi en Algérie, by Saadi Nouredine; vol. 2: La femme et la loi au Maroc, by Abderrazak Moulay R'chid; vol. 3: La femme et la loi en Tunisie by Alya Chérif Chamari; vol. 4: La femme et la démocratie en Afrique du nord (in Arabic only), by Khalid Said); published by UNU/WIDER with Editions Le Fennec, Morocco

Pedro Vuskovic Bravo, La crisis en América Latina un desafio continental, Siglo Veintiuno Editores, Mexico

Hugo Zemelman, Cultura y politica en América Latina, Siglo Veintiuno Editores, Mexico (LAP-9S/UNU-747)

Vandana Shiva and J. Bandyopadhyay, Ecology and the Politics of Survival, published with Sage, India (PGT-7/UNUP-667)

Tariq Benuri, editor, Economic Liberalization: No Panacea: The Experience of Latin America and Asia, published by UNU/WIDER with Clarendon Press Oxford, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ashok V. Desai, editor, Energy Economics, published with Wiley Eastern, India, and IDRC (ERG-4/UNUP-778)

Ashok V. Desai, editor, Energy in Africa, published with Wiley Eastern, India, and IDRC (ERG-12/UNUP-786)

Ashok V. Desai, editor, Energy in Latin American Countries, published with Wiley Eastern, India, and IDRC (ERG-15/UNUP-789)

Ashok V. Desai, editor, Energy Planning Models, Information Systems, Research and Development, published with Wiley Eastern, India, and IDRC (ERG-11/UNUP-785)

Rodolfo Stavenhagen, The Ethnic Question: Conflicts, Development, and Human Rights, published by UNU Press (EM-3/UNUP-752)

Richard Falk, Explorations at the Edge of Time: Reinventing Democracy in the Nuclear Age, published with Temple University Press, United States of America (PGT-13/UNUP-709)

Ignacy Sachs and Dana Silk, Food and Energy: Strategies for Sustainable Development, UNU Press (FEN-1/UNUP-757)

Shin'ichi Yonekawa, editor, General Trading Companies: A Comparative and Historical Study, UNU Press (HSDB-21/UNUP-532)

Walter B. Stöhr, editor, Global Challenge and Local Response: Initiatives for Economic Regeneration in Contemporary Europe, published with Mansell, United Kingdom (EUP-2/UNUP-725)

Ashok V. Desai, editor, Human Energy, published with Wiley Eastern, India, and IDRC (ERG-10/UNUP-784)

C. G. Weeramantry, editor, Human Rights and Scientific and Technological Development, UNU Press (HRSTD-1/UNUP-731)

Lance Taylor, Income Distribution, Inflation and Growth: Lectures on Structuralist Macroeconomic Theory, published by UNU/WIDER with the MIT Press, United States of America

Godfrey Gunatilleke, editor, Migration to the Arab World: Experience of Returning Migrants, UNU Press (HSDB-47/UNUP-745)

Julius F. Frank, editor, Networking in Brucellosis Research, UNU Press (DSDB-24/UNUP-756)

Ashok V. Desai, editor, Oil and Gas, published with Wiley Eastern, India, and IDRC, Canada (ERG-6/UNUP-780)

Bhupendra Jasani, editor, Outer Space: A Source of Conflict or Cooperation? UNU Press (PGT-16/UNUP-759)

Ashok V. Desai, editor, Patterns of Energy Use in Developing Countries, published with Wiley Eastern, India, and IDRC (ERG-2/UNUP-776)

Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen, editors, The Political Economy of Hunger, volume I: Entitlement and Well-Being, volume II: Famine Prevention, volume III: Endemic Hunger, published by UNU/WIDER with Clarendon Press Oxford, United Kingdom

Robin Marris, Reconstructing Keynesian Economics with Imperfect Competition: A Desk-top Simulation, published by UNU/WIDER with Edward Elgar Publishing Limited, United Kingdom

Ehtisham Ahmad, Jean Drèze, John Hills and Amartya Sen, Editors, Social Security in Developing Countries, published by UNU/WIDER with Clarendon Press Oxford, United Kingdom

Liliana Acero, Textile Workers in Brazil and Argentina: A Study of the Interrelationships Between Work and Households, published by UNU Press (HGA-12/UNUP-753)

Carmen Elisa Flores N., La Transición Demográfica en Colombia: Efectos en la formacio de la familia, published with Ediciones Uniandes, Colombia (HGA-1S/UNUP-762)

Kathleen Landauer and Mark Brazil, editors, Tropical Home Gardens, UNU Press (NRTS-35/UNUP-732)

V. K. Ramachandran, editor, Wage Labour and Unfreedom in Agriculture: An Indian Case Study, published by UNU/WIDER with Clarendon Press Oxford, United Kingdom

Eleonora Masini and Susan Stratigos, editors, Women, Households and Change, UNU Press (HGA-3/UNUP-766)

Journals

ASSET (Abstracts of Selected Solar Energy Technology), vol. 10, No. 6, vol. 11, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, vol. 12, No. 1, Tata Energy Research Institute (TERI), India

Food and Nutrition Bulletin (FNB), vol. 12, Nos. 3 and 4, vol. 13, Nos. 1 and 2, UNU Press

Journal of Food Composition and Analysis, vol. 4, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, published with Academic Press, Inc., United States of America

Mountain Research and Development, vol. 11, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4; published with the University of California Press, for the United Nations University and the International Mountain Society, United States of America

كيفية الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة

يمكن الحصول على منشورات الأمم المتحدة من المكتبات ودور التوزيع في جميع أنحاء العالم . استعلم عنها من المكتبة التي تتعامل معها أو اكتب إلى : الأمم المتحدة ، قسم البيع في نيويورك أو في جنيف .

如何购取联合国出版物

联合国出版物在全世界各地的书店和经售处均有发售。请向书店询问或写信到纽约或日内瓦的联合国销售组。

HOW TO OBTAIN UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATIONS

United Nations publications may be obtained from bookstores and distributors throughout the world. Consult your bookstore or write to: United Nations, Sales Section, New York or Geneva.

COMMENT SE PROCURER LES PUBLICATIONS DES NATIONS UNIES

Les publications des Nations Unies sont en vente dans les librairies et les agences dépositaires du monde entier. Informez-vous auprès de votre libraire ou adressez-vous à : Nations Unies, Section des ventes, New York ou Genève.

КАК ПОЛУЧИТЬ ИЗДАНИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИИ ОБЪЕДИНЕННЫХ НАЦИЙ

Издания Организации Объединенных Наций можно купить в книжных магазинах и агентствах во всех районах мира. Наводите справки об изданиях в вашем книжном магазине или пишите по адресу: Организация Объединенных Наций, Секция по продаже изданий, Нью-Йорк или Женева.

COMO CONSEGUIR PUBLICACIONES DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS

Las publicaciones de las Naciones Unidas están en venta en librerías y casas distribuidoras en todas partes del mundo. Consulte a su librero o diríjase a: Naciones Unidas, Sección de Ventas, Nueva York o Ginebra.

Litho in United Nations, New York ISSN 0251-9186 04503—March 1992—5,760